Amnsements

ARREY'S THEATRE-S-Hamle ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-A Trip to Chinatown. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Dowery-10 a. m. 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-8-The Sleepwalker. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Utopia Limited.

CASINO-8:15-Girofe-Giroffa. COLUMBUS THEATER-8-The Raismakers DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres. DICKEL'S RIDING ACADEMY-8-Equestrian Exhibit EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax-EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-Margaret Fleming.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-5:15-The Woollen Stocking HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Rival IRVING PLACE THEATRE- 8:15-Die Arme Loewin. KOSTER & BIAL'S 2 S Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE S:10 The Amazons.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Circus MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 19 West 40th-st. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Butterfiles. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2 to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 51th-st. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt.

FONY PASTOR'S-S-Vaudeville 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Hoodman Blind. 4TH-AVE,-9 a, m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel. 96 FIFTH-AVE., corner 15th-st.-9 a, m, to 10 p, m Coronation of Napoleon I.

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Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$900; none better at any price. 809 and 311 Broadway, between

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Baron de Courcel, who presided over the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, says that the arbitrators thought the award was to be put into effect by legislation in both countries at the earliest possible moment. === Ex-Minister Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil, reached Lisbon; Da Gama and his staff have salled thither on the Portuguese warships from Buenos Ayres. === Emperor William and King Humbert spent Sunday together in Venice.

Domestic.-A negro tenement in Memphis Penn., collapsed; four bodies were taken from various plants to-day. === Coxey's army marched through the mountains to Brownsville, Penn., from Monongahela City. - The belief s growing in Washington that the Administration expects to establish a protectorate in Hawaii, ____ Mayor Gilroy, it is said, will this week send a letter to the Legislature opposing the Chamber of Commerce and Lexow-Butts Rapid Transit bills.

City and Suburban .- Richard Croker, the millionaire boss of New-York, returned from his transcontinental trip. === St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, the school adjoining, and several houses in the Annexed District, were burned. ____ A slight fire caused excitement at the home of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair during the day, cloudy by evening, possibly rain in the night; cold northeast winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 35 degrees; highest, 41; average, 37%.

Travelling in state in his luxurious private car, Richard Croker arrived in New-York last evening, after swinging round the circle for sixty-seven days. Strange to say, the hosts of Tammany Hall did not turn out in solid phalanx to welcome their chieftain home; of all the Wigwam magnates only Commissioner Daly was on hand to greet his master. Mr. Croker was not in a communicative mood; possibly he was burdened with thoughts too deep for words. A good deal has happened since he hurried away, on February 1, when it was supposed that the Senate Committee was about to begin its work; and a good many things will ; demand his immediate attention. At present the outlook for Tammany Hall is uncommonly gloomy, and it is growing worse rather than

The Administration's troubles in connection with Hawaii are not at an end by any means, The newest programme, as just learned in Washington, is to establish a protectorate over the islands, and on account of the criticisms aroused by the Cleveland-Gresham policy it is proposed to go about the business secretly. The Arst step will be the establishment of a coaling station in Pearl River Harbor; and then it is believed and hoped that the "logic of events" will make a protectorate the natural and neces sary sequel. So much annoyance has already been caused for the President and his Minister of Foreign Affairs by Hawaii that it is not surprising they go about carrying out their new plan in a gingerly manner.

Another series of interviews regarding the work of the coming Constitutional Convention is laid before our readers to-day. The principal questions discussed are those relating to changes the Judiciary and to the subject of taxation. The men who speak on these topics are qualified to do so by official position and experience, and their opinions-especially in those cases where they have been prepared with as much care as a judge would exercise in writing a formal decision-are entitled to most serious attention and respect. That all sides may have a hearing, the views of Henry George on taxation are given at length. Mr. George, of course, lays emphasis on the so-called single tax, or a tax on land values alone.

Mayor Gilroy, it appears, is about to take a hand in the rapid-transit discussion, and will, on the debts of cities will make it impossible assured, it may be suspected that the Mayor has en the supporters of the other bill. The Seante | bonds of small denominations. need not be alarmed. Its duty is to advance

Much interest is naturally felt in New-Jersey regarding the charter elections which will be held in the cities of that State to-morrow. Everybody is desirous of knowing whether the strong tide of popular feeling which swept the Democrats completely from their moorings last fall has begun to ebb. The Republicans have high hopes of carrying even Newark and Treaton. It is altogether likely that the course of legislation will be influenced to some extent by these elections. The people of New-Jersey ought to reaffirm with emphasis the verdict delivered last fall, and thus make sure of all the reform legislation which was decreed by the November mandate, Indeed, the base conduct of the Democrats in the Senate ought by rights to be worth many votes to the Republican caudidates everywhere.

MORE REPUBLICANS THAN EVER,

Republicans in the interior and outside of the State must not take too seriously the differences existing in the party in this city concerning enrolment and reorganization. There is nothing in them to justify any fear of the party's being weakened at the polls when the ssue is made up between Republicans and Democrats by disaffection or defection. On the contrary, as we have heretofore pointed out. the unusual activity which has grown out of these differences has already brought about the largest Republican enrolment ever known, and promises to result in bringing out the largest vote ever cast for Republican candidates in this city next November. The thing to be kept constantly in mind by all our friends is that no factional differences nor questions of leadership will be permitted to contribute aid and comfort to our Democratic opponents, or stand in the way next November of the most sweeping Republican victory since the War. However divided we may be on the minor questions of organization, discipline, etc., we stand together on the main issues involved in current politics, and shall present a united front against the common enemy. So far from any harm to the party resulting from the two enrolments of the rival organizations, it seems evident that the effect will be decidedly advantageous, in awakening enthusiasm and inciting activity. That there should be disputes-and quite warm ones, too-between the supporters of the rival organizations is natural enough, and in the circumstances perhaps unavoidable; but it is the part of wisdom, as it is the dietate of sound political judgment, that they should be kept as far as possible from bitterness and acrimony.

The Tribune has never entertained a doubt that Mr. Milholland was fully justified in initiating in the way and at the time he did the move ment for the reorganization of the party in response to the popular demand and the universal protest against the methods of the men who had long controlled the party machinery in this city and brought the party to feebleness and disrepute. That it was unusual and spontaneous was only natural, since it was an organized protest against the "regularity" which had proved weak and disastrous. Its spontaneity seemed a recommendation rather than an objection, since it took its commission direct from the people and not from the discredited machine. We knew Mr. Milholland as a young and enthusiastic Republican, full of energy and resource, courageous, persistent, and enjoying the confidence and trust and enthusiastic like himself. And we are Senator and every Assemblyman who has any partly sensible, means belief that the railreads received from the Republican machine leader in the XIth District, who had wantenly and causelessly refused him enrolment, he had our sympathy. We did not then, no more than now, believe it was good policy to refuse upon any pretext to admit a known Republican to a Republican organization. To stand upon petty technicalities and frivolous objections in such a case seemed to us not merely silly, but wicked. It was a policy destructive of growth, fatal to enthusiasm, pernicious in consequences and disastrous in results. That was the policy of Colonel George Bliss, who was the recognized machine leader of the district.

Against domination of that sort, and in order that all Republicans might have free oppor tunity to eurol in Republican organizations and have a voice in the selection of candidates, Mr. Milholland set the new movement on foot and carried it to a magnificent success. We find no fault with the prominent Republicans who at the outset gave him their encouragement and subsequently through fear, as they said, that the new organization might be controlled contrary to their wishes, withdrew. That was their privilege. But we submit that in determining upon an opposition movement and se lecting as the leading spirit and controlling mind of that movement Colonel George Bliss, who had so long dominated the machine in this city and whose methods in the XIth District had been one of the chief provocations of the uprising led by Mr. Milholland, they were far from wise. It must be admitted that Colonel Bliss has changed his methods, and that he now appears as the advocate of the largest and fullest enrolment of Republicans instead of exercising his activity in keeping the party small and select. But this repentance came late, and not until after the movement under Mr. Milholland's direction was well under way. The conversion of Colonel Bliss, however, is one of the good results of the Milholland movement. If he is still bending all his energies to spread ing the belief that the Milholland enrolment exaggerates the number of Republican voters in the city he is simply acting from the force of habit. We apprehend no evil consequences from It.

Meantime The Tribune's message of encour agement to Republicans outside the city is that there are, notwithstanding these little differences, more Republican voters to-day than ever before. And its advice to both factions is to keep cool.

THE ADMINISTRATION FIDGETS.

The Administration seems incapable of be having itself well in financial matters long enough to get fair credit for the good things it does. The seigniorage veto was cordially and thankfully met, with a disposition to overlook the President's wholly unwarranted offer of compromise to silver inflationists, on the ground that they would not accept it, and that the President's veto, however objectionable in statement, would practically put an end to silver and currency agitation. But now there comes a bill which embodies precisely the plan of surrender suggested by the President. It is stated that the measure is really proposed by the Administration, and will have its support In a few words, it would coin the seigniorage without waiting until any seigniorage has been created. In his veto message Mr. Cleveland stated that, after enough standard dollars had

city, on the ground that the constitutional limit to coin about 50,000,000 more standard dollars, which would be the seigniorage. But without for the municipality to provide the money for | waiting until the coining process has brought underground roads. Mr. Gilroy is known to be into existence this imaginary seigniorage, the opposed to the Chamber of Commerce bill; and, | new bill proposes to coin that theoretic balance now that the true character of the Butts bill of bullion left, and to issue silver certificates has been made known, and its defeat probably | against it. This is for the purpose of placating Democratic Congressmen enough to get out of raked up this new objection in order to fright- them a bill providing for the issue of short time

Standing by itself, and assuming the presence the Chamber of Commerce bill as rapidly as of an existing and unchokeable deficit of revepossible and give the Assembly an early chance | nue, the plan to issue small bonds would have to set itself right on the rapid-transit question. | merits. But it has no merits if, as the price of it, silver coinage must be resumed and the paper circulation redeemed in silver only must be further inflated. It has no merit if the honor of the Government must first be sacrificed by a dishonest diversion to other use of part of the bullion now held as a security for the new Treasury notes. Not all the casulstry at Mr. Cleveland's command can make such a bargain look like a respectable or profitable one for the people. The proposal forces men to remember that no deficit would exist, and no borrowing of money would be necessary, if Democratic threats of a change of tariff were out of the way. The President will not imagine that this fact will be forgotten by business men, or by the "plain people," whose votes are manifesting their hostility to the pending tariff bill. His obstinacy in urging that measure, and nothing promptly. else under the sun, has placed upon the people an additional burden of \$50,000,000 in five per cent bonds already, and another attempt to borrow would be met with the indignant question why he does not stop the attempt to cut off \$76,000,000 of the revenue.

It is equally clear that the proposed colmage and issue of more silver certificates would make it harder to borrow money on any terms. The 5 per cent bonds hang fire, bankers say, most uncomfortably. They were taken at 117,223, and with two months' interest accumulated should bring more than 118 in order to avoid loss, but they sold in March at 117.37, have not risen above 118, and a new silver and bond bill would not help them. Neither is it clear that people would want to pay the price demanded for such bonds, if the inflation of silver paper is to be continued. There could hardly e a more absurd plan of borrowing money than this union of bond authorization with a silver inflation bill, but it really appears to embody such financial wisdom as the Administration possesses. It ought to have no chance whatever in Congress, for while most of the Democrats will oppose any issue of bonds, the Republicans ought to oppose the coinage and inflation of silver notes, but it will, in any case, give renewed impetus to the agitation for silver coluage and for other forms of monetary debauch-

DRIVE OUT TAMMANY RASCALS.

The State Senate and the Assembly intend to close their session this month. They have a great deal of work of the highest importance yet to do. All the respectable people of this city who have been groaning under the heavy burdens of Tammany misrule have been expecting many reform measures from this Republican Legislature-measures which would put an end to the worst abuses of Tamuany misgovernment. It is true that Governor Flow er might veto bills which aim to improve our municipal administration, but that possibility does not make it less the duty of this Legislature to pass bills intended to promote the public interests and to lighten the oppressive Tanımany yoke. If the Republican Legislature does its full duty, it will inspire such confidence in the minds of all decent people that a Republican Governor, a Republican Legislature and a Republican Mayor will be in power

The Legislature ought to enact the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill, and defeat the atroclous conspiracy of Tammany Hail and the Manhattan Company, These conscienceless conspirators hope and expect to keep the people of New-York bound and helpless in the hands of the present odious monopoly. Every law of the Chamber of Commerce bill. The Tribune has explained clearly and fully the merits of the Chamber of Commerce plan. No other rapid-transit enterprise of any practical value or any practical promise is in sight. No closing 34s cents higher for the week. Nobody surer way of arousing righteons indignation and wrath can be found by the Republican Legislature than a failure to pass the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill.

By all means the Legislature should adopt the bill to enable the next Mayor of New-York to change the heads of departments within a reasonable time after he takes office. A victory over Tammany in November would be fruitless and barren if this bill is not passed. Mayor Schieren has been able to give Brooklyn a the exceedingly low price would naturally engreatly improved government, because he has been able to revolutionize the municipal departments. No true friend of honesty in public affairs can oppose the bill which professes to give the next Mayor of New-York similar powers.

The Republican party should have an equal commissions. The most infamous abuses have been practised in all the departments under Tammany control. The police have been used by Tammany to carry elections by the worst means and to extort blackmall. Tammany is blackmail organized and embodied in politics. No intelligent and truthful citizen of New-York denles that Tammany fosters, stimulates and develops vice and crime, while it shamelessly misuses the public funds. In every department of the city government, in the Corporation Counsel's office, in the District-Attorney's office, and in every other office, extravagance, waste and profligacy in expenditure prevail. Tammany methods are rotten, and Tammany officials and agents are thoroughly unscrupulous Every root, branch and twig of the whole wilderness of municipal misgovernment is now completely under Tammany control, and in every nook and corner and recess of the entire city administration sits a Tammany toad swellen with spoils. Millions upon millions are wasted by Tammany officials and Tammany underlings and Tammany contractors and Tam- work. many heelers all over the town, in docks and parks and pavements and public works. The Inspectors and laborers employed by Tammany Hall are all pledged to vote for Tammany candidates, and they are the laziest loafers to be found anywhere on earth.

All the commissions and all the boards are check upon Tammany extravagance. When Controller Myers was in office he did much to protect the taxpayers. But now, alas! the Controller is a devoted and slavish follower of Richard Croker, and the taxpayers have no protection whatever. And how the Tammany prodigals and profligates are making the public money fly while the number of Tammany millionaires increases rapidly!

The Lawson bill requiring the reckless and wasteful Tammany Dock Board to give out all work above \$250 in value by public letting ought to be made a law. Andrew J. White, former Police Justice and Tammany contractor, and his Tammany associates in the Dock Commission have made their plans to use enormous amounts of public money in such ways as will result in the largest pecuniary advantage to Tammany leaders, Tammany contractors and so it is reported from Albany, object to any been coined to "redeem" the Treasury notes Tammany spoilsmen. The Lawson bill would

measure involving a large expenditure by the outstanding, there would remain bullion enough | do much to interfere with these wicked schemes.

When the Lexow Committee has finished its work in the Police Department it could find plenty of work in other departments and in other lines of investigation if the Legislature would authorize a general and searching inquiry. It would discover innumerable abuses of the most serious sort in the Tammany police courts, in the Tammany Coroners' office, in the Tammany Dock Department, in the Tammany Department of Public Works and elsewhere. In the police courts Divver and the Tammany Justices who are like unto him smell to heaven and affront every sense. The Legislature ought to do something to cleanse the police courts, and it ought to abolish the Coroners altogether and introduce the Massachusetts system of medical examiners. It ought to revolutionize and purify all the Tammany departments. It ought by all means to remove the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, who have been miserably incompetent and inefficient. There is an enermous leakage in Brooklyn Bridge finances somewhere. It cannot be possible that the Bridge is managed in such a manuer as to bring in the largest possible amount of logitimate revenue and to prevent the misuse of public money. It is practically certain that dishonesty on an extensive scale has existed in Bridge affairs. Anyway, the Bridge is shamefully mismanaged, and the Board of Trustees should be abolished

Our legislators ought to turn a deaf ear to the pawnbrokers, and shut up their pockets against the approaches of the pawnbrokers' corruption fund. They should cut down pawnbrokers' charges, and pass the bill for the establishment of the Provident Loan Society, They should abolish the Sheriff's fees. It is an appalling abuse and wrong that any Sheriff should be permitted to bleed the community out of \$60,-000 or \$70,000 a year for his own benefit and the benefit of Tammany Hall. The Senate and Assembly should expel all shops and stands from the elevated stations. The newsdealers of New-York ask that this be done, and their demand is just and equitable. No booths should be permitted under the stations and no shops in the stations.

If our Senators and Assemblymen wish to earn the approval of all good citizens and the heartiest gratitude of the taxpayers of New-York, they will follow the lines of work that are pointed out in this article. By taking proper action in these matters they will do much to save New-York from the evil beasts of Tammany Hall, who are now rending it. If they yield to Tammany influences and fail to do any thing of importance for the victims of the ravenous wolves of Tammany, our legislators will be looked upon with ill-feeling, suspicion and dislike.

MONEY AND BUSINESS

New conditions during the past week have brought new and more wholesome results. The President's veto has been sustained, spring ele ions have given the party in power a warning and four Democratic Senators have voted to delay debate on the Tariff bill. These are the facts, and the business world has inferred that silver agitation is at an end for the year, and that the Tariff bill is likely to be defeated. These inferences are a little hasty. But they have to be reckoned in explaining the distinct improvement in business affairs. Business was gaining gradually prior to the events men tioned, partly because of increasing demands for replenishment of stocks incident to the season and partly because of growing confidence that changes of tariff would not in any case take effect before midsummer, and were likely to fail entirely. In manufacturing and commercial circles this opinion, backed by private advices from Washington, has been growing stronger or weeks. The recent events gave additional gloom and solitude and storm. impetus to the speculative element, and so there are bull markets.

is sometimes safer than selling wheat at cents per bushel, but for the moment the temper is to believe and to buy, and stocks are a shade botter for the week. Trusts were nearly half a dollar better, and wheat rose about 4 cents, can tell as yet how much truth there is in reports of injury, but it need not be great to make wheat a fair purchase below 65 cents. Western receipts were not quite two bushels, against three last year, and since January 1 have been about 26,000,000 bushels, against 44,-600,000 last year; but low prices of themselves sufficiently explain small receipts. Exports in five weeks have been 17,000,000 bushels, against 18,000,000 last year, and since January 1 about 38,600,000, against 46,000,000 last year; but again courage purchases beyond present demand. Corn and oats do not change much, and the higher price for pork and lard was without reason in known conditions.

Not long ago "Bradstreet's" reported after serious "Investigation" that the crop of cotton representation with the Democratic party in the last year was about 6,600,000 bales, and some Police, Park, Dock, Fire, Charity and other foreign statisticians of unpronounceable names have been making similar estimates more recently. But 6.844,478 bales have come into sight last Friday with five months of the crop year left in which about 700 000 bales came into sight from an exceedingly short crop last year. The outlook for spinners appears to be better and the market for cotton goods is stronger in tone without advance in prices. But it is absurd to say that the mills are fully employed when their takings of cotton, about 10 per cent less from September 1 to January 1 than the year bo fore, have been about 24 per cent less sinc January I. In all textile markets, in fact, im provement means considerably less than a recovery of last year's production or trade. Thus the sales of wool, since the postponement of new duties on woollens until December, have been about 41,000,000 pounds, against about 42,000,000 last year, but in nine months prior to that period the purchases had been only 124,000,000 pounds, against 242,000,000 pounds last year, so that, instead of using wool on hand as they did a yea ago, the mills at work now are buying from hand to mouth, with only part of the machinery at

The number of mills in operation increased last week, and the belated demand for spring goods makes transactions in some lines about as large as they were in the same month last year after most of the demand has been supplied. This is the more natural because importers, waiting for a change of duties, have brought in for con made up of Tammany men, and there is no sumption since January 1 only \$3,054,109 worth of woollens, against \$7,278,872 worth last year, and of all drygoods only \$21,244,279 worth, against \$41,674,782 last year. Having waited until the foreigner is out of it, the domestic producer can supply what is left of the market with safety But it is noticeable that imports have been es pecially reduced of silks, though the propose change in duties on silks is moderate, which in dicates the shrinkage in consumption. So the shoe business shows a decrease of 17.4 per cent in cases delivered for the year thus far, with so general a change from higher to lower priced didate is. goods that the decrease in value is about 28 per cent. There is little change in iron and steel products, and that little mainly caused by lower freight rates from the South and reduction of Loan Society bill be passed. wages for puddling in some mills of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The demand for barbed wire and structural forms is large, and some

orders for rails are reported at the West.

tions of peace is to be found in the fact that Notwithstanding the April disbursements

about \$220,000,000 in cash. But there is a little more commercial paper offered, though not of the city nor of the best class, and it is supposed to reflect some revival of business in the interior. | that of the shareholders present at the me The volume of domestic trade, measured by clearing house exchanges, was last week about 21 per cent less than for the first week of April last year, whereas in March the decrease was 33 per cent. But the transactions in April last year were \$456,000,000, or about 9 per cent less than in March. Railroad earnings for April do not come yet, but for the fourth week of March were 13.8 per cent less than last year, and for the whole month, on fifty-four railroads, 13 per cent less. Foreign imports last week were 40 per cent less than a year ago, while exports were per cent larger. Foreign exchange has advanced to the exporting point, though no gold has gone out, and there are many who hope that foreigners will now take American securities so largely, in spite of low present earnings and reports of injury to wheat, as to prevent any outgo of the precious metal. It seems to be a more pertinent question what investors will think of the latest financial scheme proposed at Washington, which offers to coin the seigniorage in order to get authority for issues of bonds. lose revenue heavily, customs receipts in March' being 42 per cent less than last year, and for the first week of April 33 per cent less. But another distuzuance of the currency question would not help the Treasury to larger revenue nor to borrow money.

OLNEY EFFECTS IN WEATHER.

It appears that residents of Washington may as well abandon all hope of anything like settled weather so long as vulgar and obtrusive people continue to annoy Mr. Olney. They have had precocious spring and resurrected winter-green grass, swelling buds, mating sparrows, sleet, snow and blizzard-in that distracted capital all within a week, and all because of disturbances in the Interior of Olney. People will not let him alone. They persist in contracting and expanding him. Just as he begins to feel comfortable, to tell himself that the populace are at last barred out, and at the very moment when h is ready to withdraw his refrigerating influence from the atmosphere, and let the seasons pursue their usual course, some rude Philistine or loath some Congressman invades his timpid Boston halo and suspends the whole process of relax ation. Hence these alternating rigors and flushes, these giddy thermal coquetries, this swift procession of surprises. Thus it is that Olney, distilling polar tendencies for his selfprotection, much as the Putorius foetidus of dorous renown exhausts his scent gland on the neautious foe-thus it is, we say, that Olney has at once repelled intruders and blighted every truck patch within ten miles of Washington, It was observed of Olney that his temperatur

ell as much as 25 degrees when Josiah Quincy jumped the town. Up to that time the arrange ment had been ideal; with Olney in charge of the Department of Justice, and with Quincy running all the others, there was a sort of Boston snap on hand that almost reconciled the hill and silent one to the existence of the est of mankind. It is a fact that at one time Olney was on the point of permitting himself to become acquainted with the Hon. Edward Dunchy, the chairman of the House Commit-Justice. He had absolutely mellowed to that extent that he seemed resigned to meeting Mr. Dumphy, speaking kindly to him, and in various other ways recognizing the tie of common hu manity between them. There was a genera feeling that Olney had been struck by a thaw and that he was likely at any moment to emerge into the sunlight. But of course the departure of Quincy changed all that. His disappearance from the scene obliterated that prevalent air of Boston which his activities had created, and left Olney once more the child of

We really do not see what is to become of Washington weather unless Olney can be relaxed in some way. It seems absurd to think of a rise in wheat and a rise in stocks should go a comparatively Southern city being held in together. The rise in stocks, if not entirely meteorological suspense, so to speak, with grass renseless, means confidence that ratiroads will that fears to grow, with flowers that hesitate to have more traffic. The rise in wheat, being bloom, with trees that keep their sap curdled and stagnant at the roots here in the very antedetermined to compel cessation of work at the quite free to say that in the provocation he had ought to abandon all thought of surrender, de- will be short. Buying stocks at \$50 per share that it is all on account of Olney it is more than absurd-it is cannot people let Olney be? All he asks is to flock by himself in some holy fastness into which no implous plebelan may intrude, and where he may lose himself in ecstatic introspection. Give him that, enshrine him in some fitting sanctuary and guard him religiously against the madding crowd-and summer with her sumptuous robe may come to Washington and stay there for all that Olney cares.

> Liliuokalani is again sending plaintive appeals to Mr. Cleveland. Will he heed them?

Long Island will no longer have doubt about special providences. That whale that sailed by Amagansett has increased the pocket money and the comfort of a large number of coast res dents by the worth of his carcass. They didn't lie awake nights worrying about him, or toll all day getting him to grow. He just came to them. He was a veritable godsend,

These are trying days for Democratic lenders everywhere.-(The Sun, April 6. Yes, that is so. Many of them have had not

only trials but convictions also, while some have escaped trial by pleading guilty.

to interfere with the question of the speed at which the trolley cars in Brooklyn are run. That is a matter that Brooklyn is abundantly able to look after herself. Ample power is already vested in the city authorities to regulate it. The people of Brooklyn are getting accustomed to the trolley and are appreciating more and more the advantages which it has over the system of traction which it has displaced. The trolley cars are clean, comfortable, well lighted and reasonably rapid. The men who run them have become trained to duties that were unfamiliar at the beginning, and consequently exercise much greater care in the handling of the cars. Acci dents now are few, for the people have accus tomed themselves to what was new and strange a little while ago. The Legislature can have no excuse for infringing the home-rule principle as respects the speed at which these cars shall run, and we feel sure that if the bill is passed the Governor will veto it on the ground that it embodies anti-home rule.

Patrick Divver, in a whisper, to Richard Croker: "The climate here gets worse and worse."

Coxey need not become discouraged over the mutiny in his ranks. The whole Democratic army is torn with mutiny, and yet it keeps staggering on.

Will Governor Flower be renominated?-that is the question. If not, whom have the Democrats got that they can bring forward as a candidate Flower is exceedingly vulnerable and his officia record has been such that his party will only take him up again if it is compelled to. But this doesn't much matter who the Democratic can-, Menelik has recently paid a visit to that lake, where is a Republican year any way, and after all it

Dr. Greer's scheme for lending money to the poor is proving a success. Now let the Provident

Perhaps one of the most satisfactory indica

which have been heavy, the banks still hold forced by lack of business to announce that the will be unable to pay any dividend this year This is notably the case with the Hotchkiss Gus Company in London, and it is worthy of not at which the announcement was made those who were loudest in their expressions of dissatisfaction were a couple of clergymen of the Church of England.

The college boys seem to be playing better baseball than ever before. They are giving the professional teams some lively contests. Keep it up, boys; we like to see you do well.

In Springfield, Ill., is a so-called National man riage association, which exacts a preliminary fee from its members and undertakes to endow them at their marriage, which must take place at least a year after they have paid in the initiatory instalment. This time clause may enable the president, treasurer and Board of Director to wind up the concern just before the endow ment season begins, and divide a handsome sun plus among themselves. It is not likely to help the Hilnois dame or damsel to a husband, or the Benedict of that flat and populous territory to a wife, or either of them to anything in the shape of funds to begin housekeeping on; but it presents a glittering image of enterprise, shows constructive talent and may tend to swell the census of the local penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

Miss Kate Sanborn, the author, is busy moving into the house she has bought recently at Metcalf, Mass., in which she will spend a large part of the

The ownership of the summit of Mount Washington has passed into the hards of the Mount Washton has passed into the hards of the Mount Washington Railroad Company, backed by the Concordant Montreal road. The price paid for the purchas is \$55,000. The Summit House has proved a regular bononza in profits. For ten years Waiter Alken, of Franklin Falls, recently deceased, received 100,000 from that source, while the railroad's share was a much larger sum. At Rugby School, in England, recently, portraits

of Arthur Hugh Clough and "Tom" Hughes were unveiled by the Bishop of London. Captain Braddock Chester, the oldest whaling cap-

tain in New-England, died recently at Groton, Conn., aged eighty-four. He had commanded ves-sels from New-York, New-London and Mystic. He began his voyages at the age of fifteen years, and when nineteen years old commanded a whaler. Lord Hannen, the distinguished English judge whose death was recently announced, was known a a very stern and strict ruler of his court; no man dared take a liberty with him, and he was never known to be hoaxed but on one occasion. A juryman, dressed in deep mourning, serious and downcast in expression, stood up and claimed exemption from service on that day as he was deeply interested in a funeral of a gentleman at which it was his desire to be present. "Oh, certainly," was the courteous reply of the judge, and the sad man went. "My Lord," interposed the clerk as soon as the ex-juryman had gone, "do you know who that man is that you exempted?" "No." "He is an undertaker."

man is the Senators Gorman, of Maryland, and Irby, of South Carolina, are the baseball cranks of the Senate. Both are old players and both won great reputation at the game. Gorman used to be a pitcher and Irby was first base and captain of a tenm that never lost a game.

Miss Nellie Temple, a Vassar graduate of the class of '82, has recently been engaged in assisting Professor Ratzel, of the University of Leipsic, in a revision of his treatise on the United States.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

They are going to have a Greater Boston some day-when women get the suffrage.

"What does this picture represent?"
Artist-Fifty dollars.
"No, no; but what is the subject?"
Artist-Why-er-let me think. Oh, yes; it depends on where you want to place it. It is either a bunch of tizer lilles or a string of trout.—(Chicago Inter Ocean. It is reported that Colonel Breckinridge's Masonic

Lodge has suspended him for five years because be has not paid his dues.

Perfectly Clear.—Dedbeete—My dear sir, before you ask me for an immediate payment of this account I wish you to consider a few facts which will doubtless redound to your own good. I want to ask you if you do not regard with some degree of satisfaction the prospect of having money cons

of satisfaction the prospect of having money coming to you?

The Creditor—Why, of course.

Dedbeete—Now so long as I am in your debt such
a prospect is before you.

The Creditor—Y-y-yes
Delbeete cretifing in good form)—And if I were
to pay you that prospect would be instantly and
entirely cut off, as you can plainly see. I trust
that you will learn to look after your own interest
better before approaching me on this subject again,
—(Chicago Record.

While M. Mounet-Suily, the famous tradegian of the Comedie Française, is playing at New-York, little bit of statistics about that Paris theatre may not be out of place. During the month of February last the Comedie Française gave thirty-seven per formances, and received 188,791 francs, which gives an average of 5,102 francs per "representation" or performance. The largest amount, 8,190 francs, was for the new play "Cabotins," on February 13, and the smallest, 1,523 francs, was for the play "Rerenice." a classic tragedy, on February 21.

Emperor Caligula, ness know of him?

The prince is silent.
Tutor—Quite right, sir, The less said about such
a monster the better!—(To-Day. It was on board the United States war steamer

Ranger, stationed in the port of Amapala, Hon-duras, that was signed the agreement which closed the recent civil war in that country, a war in which Nicaragua actively participated. mandant's room of the Ranger met Belisario Villela on one side, with Dr. Francisco Vaca and General Manuel Bonilla on the other side. General Villela. who held the city of Amapala for President Vasques of Honduras, recently defeated and in flight, surrendered the city on honorable conditions, which saved besides the life of the Honduranean sur-

At the Chess Match.—Dr. Schweitzer—Playing chess is like making love—the knight tries to take the queen; you are mated by the bishop; then off to the castle—in the air—and, alas! everything is n pawn!—(Hallo.

The latest French author of a remarkable book on Italy, called "Italian Sketches," M. René Bazin, destroys the good legend or traditional belief that Italians liked, more than other people, to parade in anything capable of flattering a childish pride. As Italian Senator said to M. Bazin, who was astonished not to see upon his breast a single one of the many orders and decorations he knew as having been granted to the Senator: "People talk so much of Italian self-pride! We do not wear our decorstions. Even at the Court, in ordinary receptions, the National orders or decorations are not exhibited. It is stylish, distingué, not to wear them."

Hungry Higgins—Don't you wisht you was rich enought to wear diamonds?

Weary Watkins—Can't say that I do. Ef you wear diamonds you got to wear good clothes, and if you wear good clothes you got to keep shaved up and washed.—(Indianapolis Journal.

The official statistics of the municipality of Madrid gave the following figures concerning the population of the Spanish capital on December II, 1895; There were 493,121 inhabitants, 4,975 of whom were foreigners; 232,107 inhabitants belonged to the male sex, which made 47 per cent of the population against 53 per cent for the female sex. The popular tion of Madrid had increased by 4,296 inhabitants during the year 1893, as compared with 1892

A young British soldier was conducting a party from the United States over the citadel at Quebes. One member of the party was a small maid of nina and to her the young soldier devoted most of his attention. She was a saucy child, full of enthusiasm, and blessed with the earnest, aggressive particism of extreme youth. "Here." said the soldier, as they stood before two worn brass cannon, "are two guns we took from your people at the battle of Bunker Hill, and he smiled in triumph.

Nonplussed for a moment, the child was still then she looked up. "Come home with me," she said sortly, "and I'll show you a whole country stook away from your people about the same time."

Lake Zousy in Absenting and near the southers

frontier of that country, had not been visited for three or four hundred years by the Abyssinian at three or four hundred years by the Abyssman thorities, and the people who live on an island in the midst of the lake had remained without any committee of the lake had remained without any committee of the exterior world. Emperor munication with the exterior world. is situated the island of Debra-Sina, in the churches of which most valuable Ethiopian manuscripts had been hidden by Abyssinian monarchs at the time of the invasion of their country by the Egyptian and Soudan Moslems. The island is held as sacred ground, and Menelik's chaplain was the only ground, and Menelik's chaplain was the only to proceed there on that occasion; he visited the churches, looked at the ancient manuscripts, and brought some of them to the Emperor, who order modern death-dealing contrivances have been island.